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Analysis Of Raw Material Supply In Smes With Using The Economic Order Quanti Ty(EOQ) Method (Case Study in Dinfood_Bdl Culinary Business)

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze whether the inventory system used by the company has reached maximum and effective figures, which can then be used as a consideration for Dinfood_bdl to be applied as a basis for procurement of inventory. This research method is descriptive qualitative. The data that will be collected by researchers is based on information obtained when meeting directly with informants. Primary data was obtained from observations and interviews with research subjects. This research also has the result that through the application of the EOQ method the ordering costs incurred by the company during one period are smaller compared to the method used by the company. This is because by using the EOQ method the order frequency for one period is less than that applied by the company, namely 12 times, while the order frequency based on the EOQ method requires ordering 9 times. This is because the company does not want to take the risk of running out of raw material supplies and wants to maintain a high level of inventory to ensure the production process can continue. From the inventory cost analysis, Dinfood_bdl can apply the time and quantity of purchases of production materials

Keywords: Economic Order Quantity, Inventory .

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INTRODUCTION

Supply hold role most importantly in operational continuity of a Company.in manage Inventory needs to be implemented properly to maintain supply still safe . implication from safe here is there is no over stock or out of stock. Therefore, in maintain an effective inventory condition . Controlling inventory can minimize internal costs procurement supplies as needed company (Sudana in Subekti , 2016). Apart from that, control inventory can also be used as an action preventive against possible inventory problems arising in the future , either excess inventory (overstock) or shortages inventory (out of stock). Where are the two problems have potentially detrimental consequences company (Syaifuddin , 2008:32). Excess inventory causing storage costs and maintenance costs to increase and opportunities for goods experience damage is high . Shortage of supplies causing operational activities to become less efficient because of its production activities disturbed and the company loses sales opportunities and customer trust.

Dinfood_bdl is a businesses operating in the field culinary delights that have characteristic typical spicy food because the food is great Spicy and delicious, but not just spicy food of course, but There is lots of drink menus in it , concept place it 's enough unique and attracts the attention of consumers because place its comfortable and stylish angkringan Jogja . Address alone on Jalan Palapa 1, Labuhan Ratu , sub-district Kedaton, Bandar Lampung city . This dinfoodbdl itself is entered in the category of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises or abbreviated as MSMEs. In Law no. 20 of 2008 explains that winning business maximum turnover of 300 million is included in the Micro Business category , while businesses that achieve Maximum turnover of 2.5M is included in Small Businesses, and for businesses that achieve maximum turnover of 50M is included in the Medium Business category . Dinfood_bdl itself is included in the small business category because turnover or sales still under 300 million. As a business that sells food , of course focus main Dinfood_bdl is designed in provide excellent service. Services can be carried out optimally if supported through means supporters .

Supply is means support in Dinfood_bdl operational activities provide food that is available distinctive , delicious, and delicious taste awake its cleanliness . Smooth Performance in business Dinfood_bdl influenced by availability stock supply such as rice bowl cups for packing and raw materials mainly (chili, squid, chicken and others). The actual situation in Dinfood_bdl is in accordance with the results of observations carried out by researchers at companies that received procurement or purchase supplies every

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day in a certain amount , which is obtained by conventional calculations , which There are types of inventory that are over stock and also inventory that is out of stock. In this because Estimated inventory usage during one month is not based on actual usage . Non-conformity influenced by operational activities on different days . This can cause operational activities to occur the highest peak and vice versa, sometimes there is the lowest peak . This situation makes a problem in Dinfood_bdl This can give the influence on the company's operational activities which existing supplies can support and provide smoothness company. On the other hand , there are a number of types of inventory that have many stock , but this state will will give rise to costs. According to the problem explanation above to see how much inventory needs to be purchased in One period , researchers will analyze whether through method use Economic Order Quantity can produce appropriate results. This study has an evaluating aim management inventory carried out in the business Dinfood_bdl and determine management appropriate supplies to apply this endeavor . The previous study was carried out by Rambitan , BF, (2018) entitled "Analysis application management stock at CV Indo Spice Manado". From the results of his study state in application of the EOQ model to management supply has benefits for the company . Profits obtained company is through the use of the EOQ model can make savings or financing financing funding becomes efficiency .

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Inventory

Kusuma 2009 (in Kurnala et al., 2018) stated that supply is a number goods that are stored and then used for production activities or resold in the period upcoming . The inventory stored can be : finished goods or semi- finished, work in progress or still in progress requires a production process . Goods supply useful for maintaining company operations so that they can continue walk . For companies trade and manufacturing, existence Inventory is an important component in sustainability company .

According to Rudianto , 2008 (in Tamodia , 2013) concluded that supply is all something in the form of resources as components main in a process that can anticipate risks that may occur both due to increased demand and so on which can affect the company's operational activities . From several definitions the inventory can be concluded is finished or semi - finished goods companies that are stored to be reprocessed into goods matured or resold to period consumers upcoming . This inventory is liquid and active for the company because continuously such changes are constantly occurring

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goods obtained , processed , resold and so on (Vikaliana , Yayan Sofian, Novi So seeni , Dimas Bayu Adji , 2006).

According to Handoko , 2000 (in Tuerah , 2014) so that inventory can be efficient , effective and optimally useful , the company can maximize it functions inventory , namely the decoupling function , economic size function , and function anticipation . The decoupling function is a situation where the company is able to meet consumer demand without depending on suppliers. This means that the company's internal and external operating activities have freedom over its inventory. The function of economic size is to consider cost reduction . The company is capable of producing totally independent and can purchase resources in quantities that are expected to reduce unit costs. While function anticipation namely in operational activities , not infrequently company experience fluctuation unpredictable demand . So to anticipate fluctuating demand , companies need to predict level requests based on data and previous experience.

Inventory Type

Margaretha (2011) explains that company trade only has inventory finished goods . Meanwhile, company industry has supplies of raw materials (raw materials), supplies goods in process (work in process) and inventory finished goods (finished good).

Inventory Costs

Heizer & Render 2015 (in Langke et al., 2018) classifies the types of inventory costs into 2, namely ordering costs and maintenance / storage costs . Costs This order is at the time of the company make a purchase or order supply . These fees vary such as administration fees , processing orders , unloading , delivery and others. The greater the number of goods ordered , the smaller the ordering costs incurred . Meanwhile, these storage costs are due to procurement place to store supply . When storing , it is required maintenance warehouse and goods in order to stock still have good quality such as labor costs , electricity , rent , damage , etc.

Control Supply

Control inventory is an activity to determine related policies in determining levels supplies , when booking inventory , and the amount of inventory that must be purchased . This control is useful for guaranteeing and monitoring optimal inventory . Purpose held

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control to save costs incurred in procurement inventory and total capacity supply in warehouses can be more efficient (Helvandari et al., 2022).

According to Ahmad, 2018 (in Ayu et al., 2019) states another aim control supplies to keep supply still available , maintain customer satisfaction, and maintain inventory levels No excessive . The company may experience loss If supply excessive . How long storage and also fluctuations demand can cause damage or expiration and high storage costs . However If company lack or even If raw materials run out , they cannot meet consumer demand . This results in reduced consumer satisfaction and lost profits. Therefore , control Properly planned inventory very required company .

***Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ)**

The Economic order quantity (EOQ) method is a technique in supply through How to consider ordering costs and holding costs . If the total storage and ordering costs can be minimized then it will be get results with quantity optimal ordering (Efendi, 2019). It was said by Padmantyo and Tikarina (in Hamid (2021)) that the EOQ model is a model of control methods inventory that can determine the optimum quantity for each order of raw materials and data on storage costs as well as ordering fees . The EOQ method has often been used by business people , both businesses scale small or big. Several studies have been published such as research by Wahyuni (2021); Prayogi (2022); Hikam (2022); Handayani (2022); Andini (2022); and Aprilia (2022) stated that effectiveness of the EOQ method in manage production material inventory business .

Total Inventory Cost (Total Inventory Cost)

All costs incurred relating to inventory both at the time of purchase and purchase of inventory . This cost is useful for knowing the comparison of EOQ methods and policies company in control inventory (Umami et al., 2018). Total Inventory Cost (TIC) is summation of ordering costs and storage costs . At the time of storage costs and ordering costs is at the lowest amount, the total cost will be the lowest achieved . When the total cost of inventory reaches the lowest, then quantity supply This can be said to be the most economical inventory or EOQ.

Reeder Point

According to Heizer & Render (2010) stated that Reorder Point (ROP) is a level or number necessary supplies company reorder supplies . When supplies are nearing

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exhaustion and expected No enough to meet needs production , then the company needs to immediately increase supply before running out stock . Determination point If you order again, you need to pay attention to the waiting period supplies arrive. Companies must estimate the minimum amount of inventory in order to meet needs production during goods in journey arrived at the warehouse .

Assumptions Used in *Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ)

Heizer & Render (2011:92) stated EOQ techniques are easy for companies to implement in do control inventory assuming:

1. Number of requests for raw materials known , characteristic permanent & independent .
2. The waiting time (lead time) is known and determined still .
3. Order arrivedin one group at a time .
4. There are no deductions price .
5. Variable costs consist of order costs & costs save .
6. If booking If done correctly , it will run out inventory can be avoided .

Costs in *Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ) Calculations

1. Ordering Costs

   Consists of costs for preparation , acceptance, checking , weighing and others until supplies ready for use (Sartono , 2017:446).
2. Storage Costs (Carrying Costs)

   Consisting of rental costs , obsolescence costs , insurance , taxes, electricity and other costs. Although some storage costs nature still , but assumed to be variable costs (Sartono , 2017:447). Furthermore, Sartono (2017:447-448) stated that if quantity booking small then the storage costs small , but the message costs are large, and vice versa . Thus , between holding costs and message costs there is a trade-off.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive qualitative research, namely an approach method that aims to produce detailed descriptions, descriptions, explanations and answers to the problems to be researched by observing an object, whether an activity, object , individual or group of people. The research location is in the Culinary UKM Dinfood_bdladdress his

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alone on Jalan Palapa 1, Labuhan Ratu , sub-district Kedaton, Bandar Lampung city . The presence of researchers in the field becomes an instrument main in finding and collecting data. As a data collection tool , researchers are directly involved in the field to observe , research and collect research data implemented for 3 days. In order to To collect accurate data , the researcher applied the triangulation method , namely a method of collecting data by combining techniques data collection and existing data sources (Sugiyono, 2018). Research begins with field observations to observe the main object research , namely supplies of raw materials culinary Dinfood_bdl . Data obtained from UKM Dinfood_bdl, namely raw material inventory data . This research uses data analysis techniques with the *Economic Order Quantity* method formula by calculating total inventory costs , Reorder Points and safety stock. The formulas that will be used are as follows.

Heizer and Render (2017) Economic Order Quantity can formulated as following :

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{2DS}}{H}$$

Q = Optimal number of units/ orders (EOQ)
S = Cost order (RP/ order)
D = Demand per year on inventory item units
H = Cost storage (rupiah/unit/ year)

Total cost supplies is results amount from cost orders and costs savings . Formula from calculation in accordance The LOQ method is :

$$TIC = \frac{D}{Q}S + \frac{Q}{2}H$$

Information :
TC = Total from Cost supply
TIC = Total from Inventory Cost
C = Cost unit savings / year
P = Cost orders / orders
F = Frequency in Purchase

Safety Stock = (maximum daily sales x maximum waiting time) – (average daily sales x average waiting time) .

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is about control raw material inventory at Dinfood_bdl is carried out by using *the Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ) method. The raw material inventory data in this research is based on inventory data kitchen period October 2020. This data can be seen in the table below along with the prices and costs incurred from the food supply process.

Table 1. Amount Supply Material Raw Dinfood_bdl Period November 2022 to October 2023

Month	Squid rice bowl Black (pcs)	Shredded Chicken Rice Bowl (pcs)	Meghanai (pcs)	Satays (pcs)
Nov-22	3900	3200	250	60
Dec-22	4450	4000	250	40
Jan- 23	4850	4500	300	50
Feb- 23	3020	3000	300	55
Mar- 23	3000	2500	250	30
Apr-23	2150	1000	200	50
May-23	2600	1500	150	40
Jun-23	2400	1000	180	60
Jul-23	2350	3500	200	40
Aug-23	2750	2000	250	25
Sep-23	2000	2500	250	50
Oct-23	1900	2500	200	50
Total	35370	31200	2780	550

(Source : Asip Dinfood_bdl , 2023)

Table 2. Amount Usage Material Raw Dinfood_bdl Period November 2022 to October 2023

No	Month	Squid rice bowl Black (pcs)	Shredded Chicken Rice Bowl (pcs)	Meghanai (pcs)	Satays (pcs)
1	Nov-22	3893	3200	193	50

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2	Dec-22	4390	3898	221	34
3	Jan- 23	4801	4348	230	49
4	Feb- 23	2953	2612	231	45
5	Mar- 23	2995	2245	211	25
6	Apr-23	2106	721	172	40
7	May-23	2587	1456	145	36
8	Jun-23	2320	925	155	52
9	Jul-23	2261	2897	189	35
10	Aug-23	2713	1235	201	19
11	Sep-23	1954	2112	121	42
12	Oct-23	1852	1889	101	21
Total		34825	27538	2170	448

(Source: Archives Dinfood_bdl , 2023)

Cost booking covers a number of matter , that is:

a) Cost processing An order , including all over recording , telephone , postage , and computer usage time .
b) Cost lower order And put it in supply .
c) Cost transportation booking material standard .
d) Wages employee Which involved in process ordering .

In this research, ordering costs has no effect on the number of items ordered , however calculated per message or within one period between amounting to Rp. 200,000,- For total all goods Which in message . Purchase material standard is costs earned from central *franchise* where the purchase costs are depicted in following table .

Table 3. Cost Purchase Material Raw Dinfood_bdl Every Time Booking Period November 2022 - October 2023

No	Information	Unit	Price/ Units
1	Squid rice bowl Black (pcs)	Pcs	Rp. 5,500.00
2	Shredded Chicken Rice Bowl (pcs)	Pcs	Rp. 5,500.00
3	Meghanai (pcs)	Pcs	R 3,500.00
4	Satays (pcs)	Pcs	Rp. 1,400.00

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5	Cost Transportation	Trip	IDR 200,000

(Source: Archives Dinfood_bdl , 2023)

Cost storage is cost Which appear Because maintenance material standard Dinfood_bdl in warehouse . Storage costs taken into account in percentage form, namely the percentage of inventory costs . The amount of raw material storage costs Dinfood_bdl determined by the company by 10% of mark supply . Storage cost data can be seen from following table .

Table 4. Cost Storage Material Raw Dinfood_bdl Period November 2022 - October 2023.

No	Information	Unit	% Cost Save	Price Each unit (Rp/unit)	cost Storage (Rp)
1	Squid rice bowl Black	Pcs	10%	IDR 5,500	Rp. 550
2	Shredded Chicken Rice Bowl	Pcs	10%	Rp. 1,100	Rp . 110
3	Meghanai	Pcs	10%	Rp. 7,500	Rp. 750
4	Satays	Pcs	10%	IDR 14,000	Rp. 1,400

(Source: Archives Dinfood_bdl , 2023)

Determination Period Between Booking

Determination period between booking for the period November 2022 to October 2023 using the solution with equation (2.2) produces a value of 0.115 years.

Calculation Total Cost Supply (*Total Inventory Cost*)

Total Inventory Cost (TIC) by company . Calculation Which done by party company can in Look in table in lower This.

Table 5. Booking Economical according to Dinfood_bdl period November 2022 to October 2023

No	Information	TIC Company	
1	Squid rice bowl Black (pcs)	Rp	288,805,000

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2	Shredded Chicken Rice Bowl (pcs)	Rp	47,451,800
3	Meghanai (pcs)	Rp	26,700,000
4	Satays (pcs)	Rp	10,122,000
5	message costs	Rp	2,400,000
	Total Inventory Cost	Rp	115,544,300

(Source : Data processing, 2024)

Determination Booking Return (*Reorder Points*)

Control inventory also determines when something will be done booking or purchase return materials. determination do order this is referred to as *the Reorder Point* (RP). Determination calculation re- ordering kitchen raw materials with method EOQ on Dinfood_bdl is as follows:

Table 6. *Reorder Points* material standard Dinfood_bdl on period November 2022 to October 2023

No	Information	Unit	EOQ	*Reorder Points*
1	Squid rice bowl Black	pcs	4019	804.0
2	Shredded Chicken Rice Bowl	image	3178	636.0
3	Meghanai	Pcs	250	50.0
4	Satays	Pcs	52	11.0

(Source: Data processing, 2024)

From the calculations carried out above, the research results show that with use method EOQ total cost supply Which issued by company can be minimized . The following is a comparison table of the application of the EOQ model with the method used by the company in control supply .

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Table 7. Comparison Cost Supply Material Raw Between Method which the company uses with the EOQ Method

Description	Cost material standard Rp/year	Total cost	Savings
I. Actual Method			
Cost Booking	Rp. 2,400,000		
Storage Fees	Rp. 155,000,000		
Cost Purchase	Rp. 382,500,000		
Total inventory costs		IDR 539,900,000	
II. Method EOQ			
Cost Booking	Rp. 2,400,000		
Storage Fees	Rp. 115,544,300		
Cost Purchase	Rp. 379,415,000		
Total inventory costs		Rp.497,359,300	
III. Savings			Rp. 42,540,700

(Source : Data processing, 2024)

Through application of the EOQ method of ordering costs for one the period issued by the company is smaller than the method used by the company . This is because by using the EOQ method the order frequency is for one less period than applied company , namely 12 times, while the order frequency based on the EOQ method requires ordered 9 times. This is because company No willing to take the risk of running out supply raw materials and want maintain level high inventory to ensure the production process can continue taking place .

Based on the description explained above, the total cost of raw material inventory can be minimized with using method EOQ. This is appropriate with opinions Which state that "Total minimum happen if two fruit components of delivery costs , ordering costs and storage costs each other intersect ". Thus the hypothesis which states " is suspected that *Economic Order Quantity (* EOQ) can minimize the total cost of raw material inventory at Dinfood_bdl "is declared acceptable.

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Conclusions and recommendations

Through application of the EOQ method of ordering costs for one the period issued by the company is smaller than the method used by the company . This is because by using the EOQ method the order frequency is for one less period than applied company , namely 12 times, while the order frequency based on the EOQ method requires ordered 9 times. This is because company No willing to take the risk of running out supply raw materials and want maintain level high inventory to ensure the production process can continue taking place .

The recommended suggestion for Dinfood_bdl is to apply a control model raw material supplies *Economic Order Quantity* (EOQ) so can minimize total cost supply . Next For study in the future it can be developed by considering warehouse *stock capacity* and transportation transport load goods .

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